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MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1956.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Suez Talks

WHEN Britain, France and Egypt announced on Saturday agreement on six principles as a basis for future negotiations on the Suez Canal dispute, a few observers were overhasty in concluding that France and Britain had dropped their demand for international control. Any belief that they could, ignores the fact that these two countries are acting on behalf of the 18 major users of the Canal, and no compromise on present policy is possible without further consultation with them and a new agreement to replace the one made in London early last month.

Sir Anthony Eden, addressing the Conservative Conference at Llandudno on Saturday, made it clear that Britain's aim in the dispute was peace, but not peace at any price. It was therefore not surprising to learn that when the amended Franco-British resolution was placed before the Security Council on Saturday night it should lay down the six principles agreed in the earlier tripartite talks and resubmit the original Western resolution seeking international control.

As expected, the Soviet Union has on Egypt's behalf vetoed the latter proposal. What is left of the resolution cannot, alas, be described as a formula for a solution. A cursory examination of the six principles shows that they can be supported sincerely and with passionate intensity both by Egypt and the West, while both sides may be poles apart in their interpretation of them. The first principle, that there must be free and open transit through the Canal without discrimination, is one that Egypt supports only so long as ships of a country with which she is technically still in state of war, are excluded. It is a nice legal point, perhaps, but if the precedent is accepted as valid, the principle loses all meaning and becomes a mere platitude for discrimination against Israeli ships at present cannot be denied.

Egyptian sovereignty shall be respected: to Egypt this means it has the right to nationalise an international waterway flowing through its territory. To Britain it means something similar, as long as nationalisation does not corrupt the principle of international control which, it claims, was originally intended as a "built-in" characteristic of the Canal; in short, it requires Egypt to make an exception to full sovereignty, the compensation being the income paid in the form of tolls by international shipping. This point is carried a stage farther in principle three, that operation of the Canal shall be insulated from the politics of any country.

BOTH Britain and Egypt must be hugely pleased with this point. Undoubtedly, Cairo intended it as a barbed thrust at the "imperialists", while Britain undoubtedly sought to limit Egyptian interference. If anything, Britain wins a point here in that Egypt appears to accept a compromise to full sovereignty. Similarly, in point four, Egypt concedes the right of users to make their voices heard in fixing Canal tolls; this appears to be another concession to the international idea. But in the deliberate ambiguity of point six, dealing with disputes between the "Suez Canal Company" and Egypt, Colonel Nasser may well claim that as no specific company is named, the West have accepted his nationalised concern, which they can hardly do if they are to insist on international control. This point may provide serious complications. Of course, one must not be too pessimistic at this stage, but it needs to be said that the dispute is still a long way from being settled.

ALL QUIET IN KOWLOON

NORMAL BUS SERVICES AGAIN

All remained quiet last night in Kowloon and the New Territories, it was officially reported this morning and buses in Kowloon resumed normal services at 7 a.m.

No further incidents have taken place during the past 24 hours, the last serious activity being in the early hours of Friday morning.

Under cover of two curfews imposed through the last 24 hours in zones 6 and 7—Tsun Wan and beyond to the 15-mile stone—the police have been able to make about 1,000 arrests.

Of those arrested, just over 500 have so far been detained.

Curfew In 2 Zones

The curfew in zones 6 and 7 will remain in force for a further period of 24 hours which began at 10 a.m., today.

In Kowloon, conditions are practically back to normal, although a dusk to dawn curfew was imposed in zone 4—the Shamshuipo area—at 6 o'clock last night.

Damage to property caused during the disturbance has been much less than was at first thought.

The Garden Bakery premises were only slightly damaged and the bakery expects to be in operation tomorrow.

Four other factories in Kowloon suffered partial damage and two schools were also partly damaged.

Appeal By Govt

The damage to Government premises, mainly Resettlement Offices, is estimated at \$45,000.

In Tsun Wan, it has been established that two factories were partly damaged and that only slight damage occurred to some other premises.

As announced yesterday, the total number of deaths arising from the disturbances remains at 47.

Government again appeals to the public not to believe a number of rumours which have been current in the last two days over occurrences in Tsun Wan and elsewhere.

As soon as the full facts have been ascertained, Government will make public all known details of the events of the last few days and until such time as this has been done, the public should discount the wilder stories which are being circulated.

The races and all football matches arranged for today have been cancelled.

THE RIOTS: CHOU LEVELS CHARGE

London, Oct. 14.

Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai issued a tacit warning to Britain today against any recurrence of disturbances like last week's Kowloon riots.

In an interview broadcast over Moscow radio, Chou said the Chinese Government could not permit such disorders on her doorstep. But he predicted they could occur again as long as Britain encouraged anti-Communist Nationalist Chinese elements in Hongkong.

Chou said the major cause of the riots was the toleration of Nationalist Chinese elements in the Crown Colony. The Communist Premier charged that it was Britain's policy to encourage Nationalist Chinese elements to weaken the influence of Communist Chinese in the colony.

As long as that policy persisted, Chou said, then more disorders, on an even larger scale, could occur.

Chou said Communist China could not ignore such events and could not permit them. The Communist Premier described as absurd what he called British explanations that the Kowloon riots were started with a clash between Communist and Nationalist Chinese and that they were the fault of the Communists.

Chou said the disturbances were started by Nationalist elements sponsored by colonial authorities, but that they grew out of the authorities' control and spread to become a riot against foreigners as well. Because they did not stop in when the disturbances first began, Chou charged, the British authorities were not able to control the rioters later. United Press.

Tatiana Arrives In London



Mr Alexander Chwoszczow, the 58-year-old Russian who was returning to the Soviet Union with his daughter Tatiana, 2, left, the liner Queen Mary at Southampton last week with an escort of Soviet Embassy officials, travelling to Waterloo Station, where he is pictured on arrival. US Immigration officials had searched the Queen Mary before she left New York. Mr Chwoszczow's American wife having claimed that Tatiana had been kidnapped.—London Express.

FLOODS THREAT TO DELHI

New Delhi, Oct. 14.

Thirty-four people were drowned in Bikanpur, a village 18 miles from Delhi, during heavy floods caused by the Hindan River, according to reports reaching here today.

The river, which flows 12 miles east of Delhi, has already inundated thousands of acres of crops, and flooded scores of villages.

In Delhi, meanwhile, the rising waters of the River Jumna which are threatening to cause the worst flood in the city's history, today reached the outer walls of the historic red fort in the old city. The river is still rising and the water level late tonight stood at 30 inches above the flood danger mark.

Four thousand labourers were today working round the clock to strengthen the mud embankments. Already several low-lying parts of the city have been flooded.

During an aerial survey of the flooded area in and around Delhi, a Reuters correspondent saw scores of villages completely isolated by the floods. About 300 square miles near the city were entirely under water.

On the east bank of the Jumna River, troops were putting a nine-mile-long mud embankment, which has so far withstood the onslaught of the waters and saved thousands of homes from being washed away. Two new colonies on the east bank were today under water, and nearly 7,000 people living there have been evacuated.

The Indian Air Force today stood by ready to drop supplies.

GAITSKELL'S BEREAVEMENT

Liphook, England, Oct. 14.

Mrs Adelaide Mary Woodhouse, 79-year-old mother of Mr Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the British Labour Party, died at her home near here today. Because of his mother's death Mr Gaitskell has cancelled his visit to Strasbourg for the meeting, this week, of the Council of Europe.—Reuters.

300,000 CHANGE THEIR RELIGION

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Mr B. R. Ambedkar, prominent scheduled caste leader and former law minister of India, and over 300,000 of his followers today were converted to Buddhism, severing their former association with Hinduism. He and his followers were initiated into the new religion at Nagpur, central India, in an impressive ceremony conducted by 83-year-old Biju Chandraswami of Burma. Ambedkar was one of the

chief architects of India's constitution. He is to explain fully the reasons for his conversion at a public meeting tomorrow, but he made clear that he would not leave politics. He is going ahead with plans for the formation of a national Republican party. He stated that in the next 10 or 15 years, a wave of mass conversions would spread all over the country, and that India would become a Buddhist country.—France Press.

REPORTED RECALL OF ENVOYS Israeli-Jordan Tension

Tel-Aviv, Oct. 14.

Israel summoned its ambassadors in London, Washington, Paris and Moscow home for consultations today on the threat posed by the possibility of Iraqi troops operating from Jordan.

Israel's apparent determination to resist any change in the status quo in Jordan seemed to have hardened as Moscow unleashed a barrage of new warnings that Israel was playing with fire in the Middle East. The warnings, contained in an article in the Soviet government organ Izvestia, were the worst Russian blast at Israel since 1948.

Informed sources said the four ambassadors had been called home for consultations on the impending arrival of Iraqi troops to bolster Jordan's defences. Crown Prince Abdullah of Iraq was meeting with King Hussein of Jordan in Amman today, reportedly to arrange details of the switch.

(In London, however, an Israeli Embassy spokesman said he had no information on the reported calling home of the Ambassador. As far as he knew, the spokesman said, no such call had been received in London.)

(In New York, a spokesman for the Israeli United Nations delegation denied any knowledge that Israeli ambassadors were being summoned home, but admitted that the Ambassador to Washington and the United Nations, Mr Abba Eban, was returning to Israel next week for routine conferences on the forthcoming General Assembly session.)

The Israeli desire for maintenance of the status quo was seen against the background of the sharp clash between Israeli and Jordanian forces last week at Kalkilya — the third such clash in recent weeks. Unconfirmed reports said as many as 130 persons were killed in the raid, but it was officially believed the death toll on both sides was much lower.

In Amman, King Hussein and the Jordan government today discussed with an Iraqi mission plans for defending Jordan's borders against what the Jordanian Cabinet last night described as "widespread aggression" intended by Israel.

The Iraqi mission of military and political leaders, headed by Crown Prince Emir Abdul Ilah, arrived here by air today and went into conference at the Royal Palace.

It was understood that the projected entry of Iraqi forces into Jordan to help defend the borders against future Israeli aggression, would depend on the results of the talks.

READY TO HELP

King Hussein and the Chief of Staff of the Arab Legion also attended a two-hour emergency meeting of the Jordan Cabinet, which discussed details of the Iraqi-Jordan conference. It was learned from trustworthy sources that the Syrian foreign minister, Mr Salah Bittar, had telephoned the Jordan Foreign Minister, Mr Awn Abdullahi, to notify him that Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia were ready to offer Jordan any kind of military and financial aid to maintain her borders with Israel.

This offer came after the announcement of the Iraq high-level mission's visit to Amman to continue talks which took place last month between King Hussein and King Faisal of Iraq in Baghdad, and also after it had been announced that Iraqi troops, stationed now on the Jordan-Iraqi borders, were ready to move into Jordan.—Reuters.

In Jerusalem, it was reported the Israeli government viewed with "concern and amazement" the "threat of the British Foreign Office" to the implementation of the Iraq-Jordan treaty according to an official communiqué reporting the Israeli Cabinet's meeting today.

This meant that Britain would go to war against Israel if Israel resisted the entry of Iraqi troops into Jordan, the communiqué stated.—All Agencies.

NINA NOT AVAILABLE

Copenhagen, Oct. 14.

Journalists were refused permission to board the Russian steamer Vyacheslav Molotov which arrived here tonight from London with the Russian woman discus thrower, Nina Ponomareva, on board.

One of the ship's officers said: "Ponomareva is rather upset and asked me to say she does not wish to see the press." Asked what he and the other officers thought of the court judgment which found her guilty of stealing five hairs from a London shop, he replied: "There has been a muddle, but the court found her not guilty."

When a journalist said the London court had found her guilty, but released her unconditionally, the officer insisted: "No, the court found her not guilty."—Reuters.

EUROPE'S MOST PAMPERED ARMY

Vienna, Oct. 14.

The first batch of 135,000 "youngmen" — the word recruit is taboo — tomorrow join Austria's new eight-hour-day, home-from-home army.

And it looks like being the most pampered army in Europe. Gone will be the pre-war days of rigid discipline when a soldier could address his superiors only in stiff third person speech.

Brass bands will greet the new soldiers as they arrive at the barracks — accompanied by mothers, fathers and any other close relations.

Ike Says Things Now Look Better

Washington, Oct. 14.

President Eisenhower said today that "things look better again" in the Suez situation.

Mr Eisenhower's comment was made to photographers who congratulated him on his 66th birthday. "It has been a wonderful birthday so far," he said. "It looked a little bad last night on the Suez thing, but things look better again today." Last Friday night Mr Eisenhower said some assurance of winning world peace with justice would be the best possible birthday present he could receive.

The President observed his birthday quietly with his family.

A RESPITE

The birthday celebration at the White House with his four small grandchildren was a respite for the President in advance of four days of campaigning to the West Coast starting on Tuesday.

The family celebration today was in contrast to Mr Eisenhower's birthday a year ago, when he was in Denver hospital convalescing from his heart attack.

On Tuesday morning, Mr Eisenhower will fly from Washington on the start of his most extensive round of pre-election campaigning so far. All of the focus up to now have been of one or two day duration. On this latest one he will be away from Washington until Friday evening. The President will fly on Tuesday to Minneapolis for mid-day speeches in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Then he will travel on to the Pacific Northwest.—Reuters.

STOP PRESS

All members of the Hongkong Auxiliary Air Force detailed to attend the Second HKEAF Camp are to report to the security camp at 2.30 p.m. tomorrow (Tuesday) in order to proceed to Camp.

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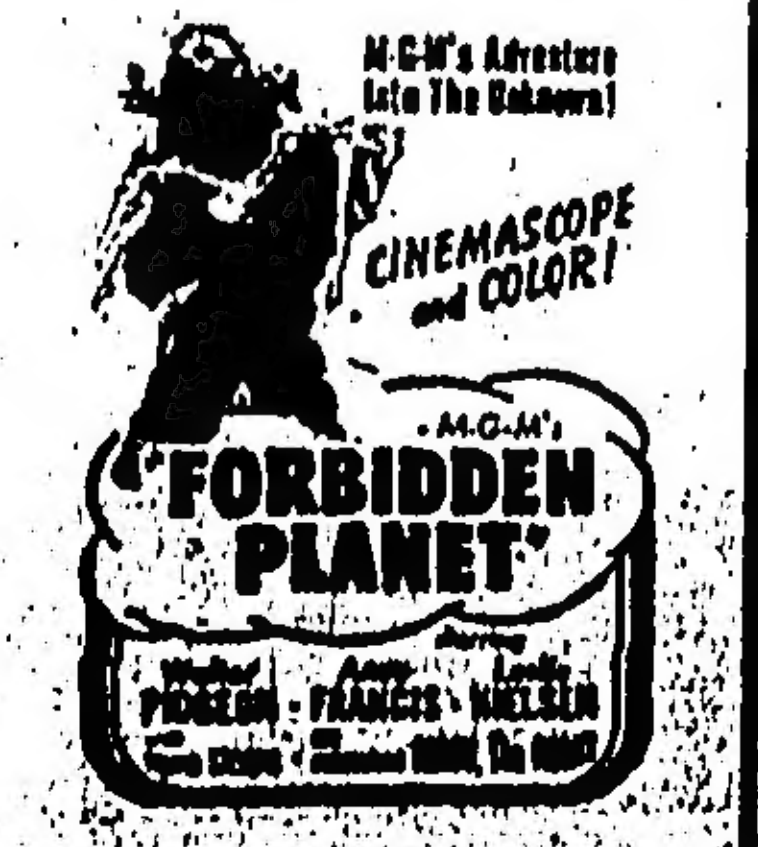
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Tyrona Power
Susan Hayward
in
"UNTAMED"
CinemaScope
TechnicolorPierre Brasseur
in
"RASPOUTINE"
A French Picture in
Eastmancolor

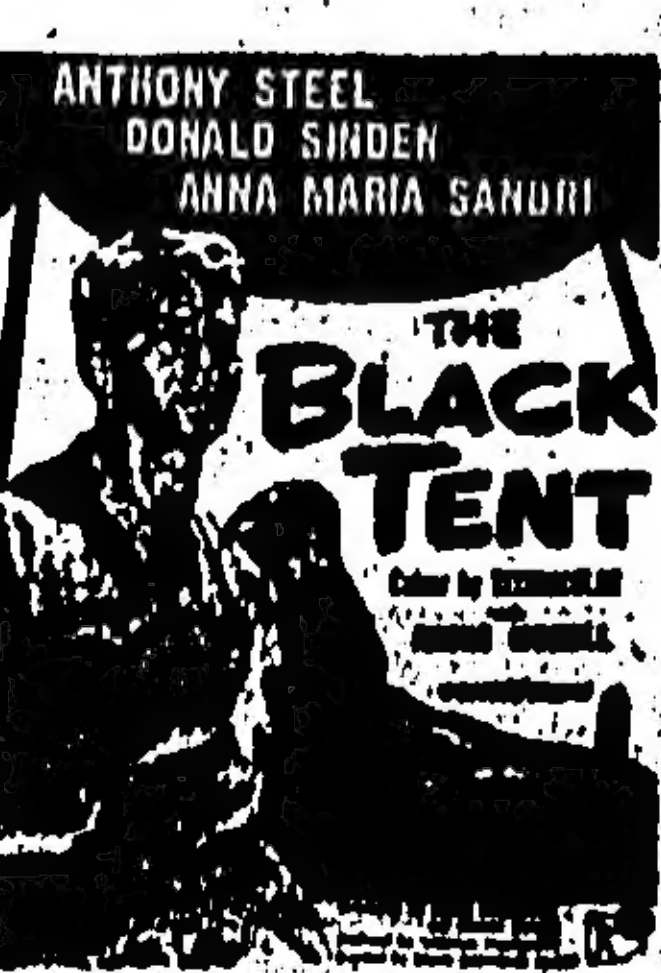
♦ TO-MORROW ♦

NEW YORK: Richard Todd in "The Dam Busters"
GREAT WORLD: James Stewart in "Man From Laramie"

ORIENTAL

Morning Show To-day 12.30
"BUD & LOU IN
KEYSTONE COPS"To-day
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Majestic

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20,
7.30 & 9.30 P.M.Princess Margaret Meets Arab
.....Leaders In Zanzibar.....

A smiling Princess Margaret is introduced to three Arab leaders during the Garden Party given in her honour at the Residency in Zanzibar—Central Press Photo.

EXPECTED STORMS DID NOT MATERIALISE

Llandudno - Pleasant Surprise For Eden

London, Oct. 14.

Sir Anthony Eden was reported today to be highly gratified by the results of the Conservative Party's annual conference, which steered clear of several expected storms and wound up by giving his Government an overwhelming vote of confidence on its Suez policy.

Many politicians described the assembly which ended at Llandudno yesterday as one of the most surprising of recent years. Over 4,000 of the Government's supporters gathered last Tuesday to face an agenda bristling with possibilities of trouble both in the foreign and domestic fields. Eve-of-conference talk was dominated by rumours of a "revolt" by the "Suez group" of Conservative MPs who two years ago opposed British evacuation of the Canal zone. This group of between 30 and 40 members wanted to put "teeth" into an emergency resolution on the Suez crisis which was the first subject for debate and which contained no reference to international control of the Canal.

Quick last-minute official moves swung the "Suez rebels" behind the Government.

This set the stage for the impressive ovation given the Prime Minister when, yesterday, he wound up the conference with a speech climaxed by an exhaustive review of the Suez crisis.

Many politicians had predicted beforehand that the Opposition Labour Party's attacks on the Government on its handling of the Suez issue might well be one of the main factors in welding the Conservatives in solid unity behind their leaders, and this is what seems to have transpired.

Many politicians had expected the economic debate handled by Mr Harold Macmillan, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, to produce a demonstration of rank-and-file impotence.

Excitement Pitch

Confronting Mr Macmillan in the conference agenda were many "revolutions" expressing anxiety at rising living costs and high taxation, and though only one "key" resolution was debated, the spirit of the other was reflected in speeches but the new Chancellor had a smooth passage, helped possibly by the fact that in the last 12 months Britain's overall position as one of the world's biggest trading nations has improved.

The gap between export earnings and imports costs has been narrowed, and the sterling area's gold and dollar reserves, which has been dropping sharply, are now rising.

The conference reached its one pitch of real excitement over the domestic issue of capital punishment, gratifying the Home Secretary, Mr Gwilym Lloyd George, by voting overwhelmingly in favour of the retention of hanging.

Union Policy

One of the conference's biggest ovations went to Mr Iain Macleod, Minister of Labour, who summed up debates on industrial relations and trade unions.

Mr Macleod on the Government's behalf rejected sectional party demands that legislation should be introduced compelling trade unions to take a secret ballot of their membership before calling strike action.

Speaking on industrial relations against the background of recent strikes and mounting wage claims, he reaffirmed it is the government's policy to interfere as little as possible with the British system of free, voluntary negotiation in industry—China Mail Special.

TRIUMPH FOR IKE'S
'OPEN SKY' PLAN:
ITALY EXPERIMENT

Rome, Oct. 14.

The first major air photography exercise carried out in the West has indicated that President Eisenhower's "open sky" plan could work.

Defence Minister Paolo Emilio Taviani and Air Force officers directing a five-day exercise which ended yesterday said the experiment indicated that no major war plant or military installation can escape aerial reconnaissance.

Air Force experts were still busy examining the hundreds of thousands of photographs taken by F-84 fighter planes of Italy's Third Air Brigade over areas ranging from Milan and Genoa to Rome, Naples and Sicily.

Detail Was 'So Clear'

First results showed the detail on the ground was so clear that no major installation could be concealed.

Official accounts said the experiment showed that it would be possible for a full air brigade to photograph all of Italy's 117,471-square mile territory in one flight hour.

The aerial photograph programme was suggested by President Eisenhower in his "open sky" plan, under which Soviet planes would freely travel across the U.S. photographing everything, and American planes would do the same in Russia, to make sure that neither was preparing an aggressive war.

Italy was the first western country outside the United States to test the practicability of aerial photography. The exercise started on Tuesday.

At 400-600 mph

Officials said the aerial pictures were so clear that even the type of planes on the ground, or the size of camps in our yards could be determined.

The pictures were taken by planes flying at speeds ranging from 435 to 620 mph, at altitudes up to 40,000 feet—United Press.

ELECTRIC
POWER
FROM
VOLCANO

Moscow, Oct. 14.

The first experimental electric power plant to use energy from volcanic sources will be constructed next spring in Kamchatka peninsula, in the north-east, the Soviet newspaper "Moskovskaya Pravda" reported today.

The paper said pipes would be laid as deep as 500 yards underground to bring superheated steam to the generators.

Four Times Cheaper

The power plant should produce electricity at the most four times cheaper than that of thermal plants.

Underground hot water from volcanic origins was already being used near Magadan for central heating, laundries and public baths, the paper said.

Various metals, and minerals would also be extracted in Kamchatka, the paper added—France-Press.

CHINA
AND
JAPANRapprochement
Possible?

London, Oct. 14.

The Chinese Premier, Mr Chou En-lai, said today the successful outcome of the Russo-Japanese peace talks starting in Moscow tomorrow would have considerable bearing on relations between China and Japan and the whole of the Far East, according to a Soviet news agency, Tass report.

The Tass report said Mr Chou was replying to questions from foreign correspondents in Peking.

While it would not necessarily bring about an immediate resumption of normal Chinese-Japanese relations, it would intensify the demand of the Japanese people for normal relations, Tass quoted Mr Chou as saying.

The Chinese People's Republic, Mr Chou said, had always wanted this normalisation and would continue to take concrete steps in that direction. If the Moscow talks succeeded, added the Premier, the Japanese Government would have to consider the changed situation in its policy towards China—Reuter.

No Military
Junta
In Argentina

Buenos Aires, Oct. 14.

General Pedro Aramburu, acting President of Argentina, today categorically denied a radio report from Monte Video that the Argentine Government was at present under the control of a military junta.

The reports stated the Naval Under-Secretary of State, Rear Admiral Arturo Rial, and General Juan Cullen, had control of the Government.

Aramburu, who was speaking to correspondents in his room, where he has been suffering from a severe attack of influenza, said the reports were "a gross invention".

In Buenos Aires itself, there have been reports since Thursday that Aramburu had resigned, and had been replaced by a military junta—France-Press.

Hint From Sudan

NASSER
TO FORM
AXIS?

Cairo, Oct. 14.

The Egyptian Government-sponsored Middle East New Agency today quoted the Sudanese Foreign Minister Sayed Mohamed Ahmen Mahgoub, as saying that the Sudan was actively engaged in bringing about some kind of co-operation between Egypt, Ethiopia and the Sudan "as a nucleus for a strong African front."

The minister said this co-operation was "necessary in view of their joint economic, social and political interests" and with the object of "liberating the peoples of Africa."

He said he hoped representatives of the three countries might attend a conference to "translate this aspiration into actual fact."

• Success Claimed

Efforts to achieve this objective had already met with success, "as may be proved by Emperor Haile Selassie's contemplated visit to Egypt next December," he said, according to the news agency.

Last week the Egyptian Arabic magazine Akher Sa'a reported that behind-the-scenes talks had taken place at a high level in Cairo, Khartoum and Addis Ababa during the past month to bring about closer relations between the three countries.

The magazine quoted the Sudanese Premier, Abdullah Khalil, as saying after a recent meeting with the Egyptian and Ethiopian ambassadors that he hoped a "Cairo-Khartoum-Addis Ababa axis will come about"—Reuter.

Communists
Plan More
Parliaments

Moscow, Oct. 14. Communist official organ of the Soviet Communist party's central committee, predicted today an increase in parliamentary methods in Communist countries.

Kommunist, quoted by the Soviet news agency Tass, said that "in the future, with the growing successes of Socialist countries and the rallying of the people around the working class in capitalist countries, the importance of parliamentary forms of development of the Socialist revolution will increase more and more."

It added: "The radical change in the international historical situation and in the internal conditions in capitalist countries resulting from the liberation movement brings forth the question of a parliamentary form of transition to socialism as a most fruitful one."

"Taking this into account, Communist parties are resolutely mastering the art of parliamentary struggle, working out tactics for the defence of the people's vital interests by parliamentary methods."—Reuter.

New Reservoir

Paris, Oct. 14.

A new reservoir, with a capacity of 200 million cubic metres of water, has just been completed in the vicinity of Tangshan, the coal mining and iron and steel centre in north-eastern Hopei Province, the New China News Agency reported tonight.

Situated on the Towho river, the reservoir will prevent Tangshan and the farmland in its lower reaches from flood damage. It will also supply factories and Tangshan and nearby farmlands with water, the news agency said—France-Press.

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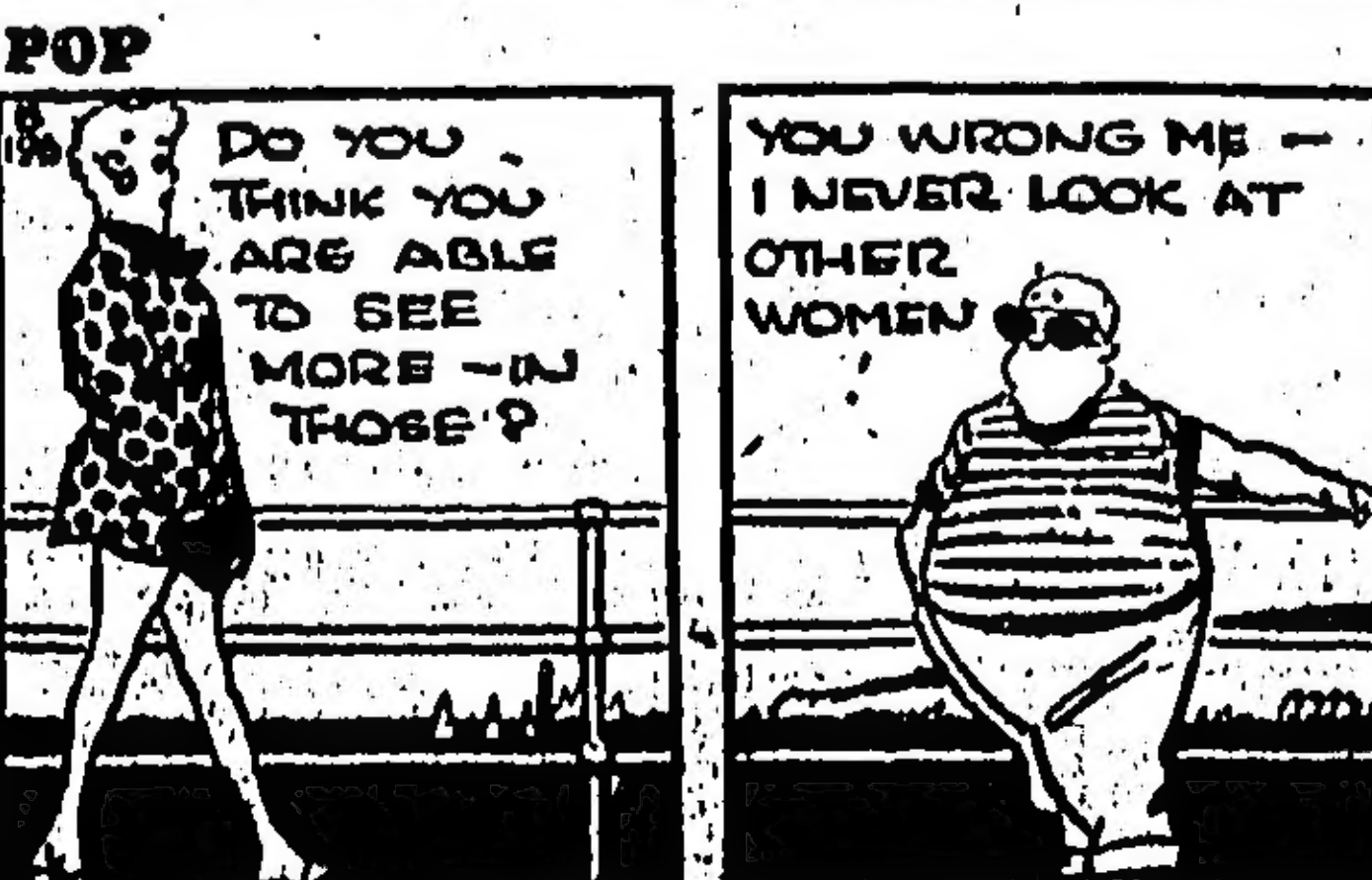
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FRENCH CULTURAL POLICY

Arras, Oct. 14. Premier Guy Mollet said today that France aimed at giving painters, writers, sculptors and other artists a more protected position in society and relieving them of the material uncertainty, already spared to members of other professions.

Speaking at Arras at the close of an international museum week, Mollet said that a scheme to give writers social security benefits was already underway, and similar ones would follow suit on behalf of painters, sculptors and other artists.

DECENTRALISATION

Mollet said that cultural life, which had continued to grow in France since World War Two, must not remain stultified by Paris and a handful of large towns.

Artistic and public authorities have become aware that workers in both town and country must be reached as well as intellectuals.

The Government's cultural policy, he said, was based upon "artistic and cultural decentralisation." This decentralisation, he added, must not be undertaken at the expense of quality.

"A widespread art must not be a cheapened art. Thus assistance from the community is indispensable. It is the state's duty to contribute to artistic endeavour."

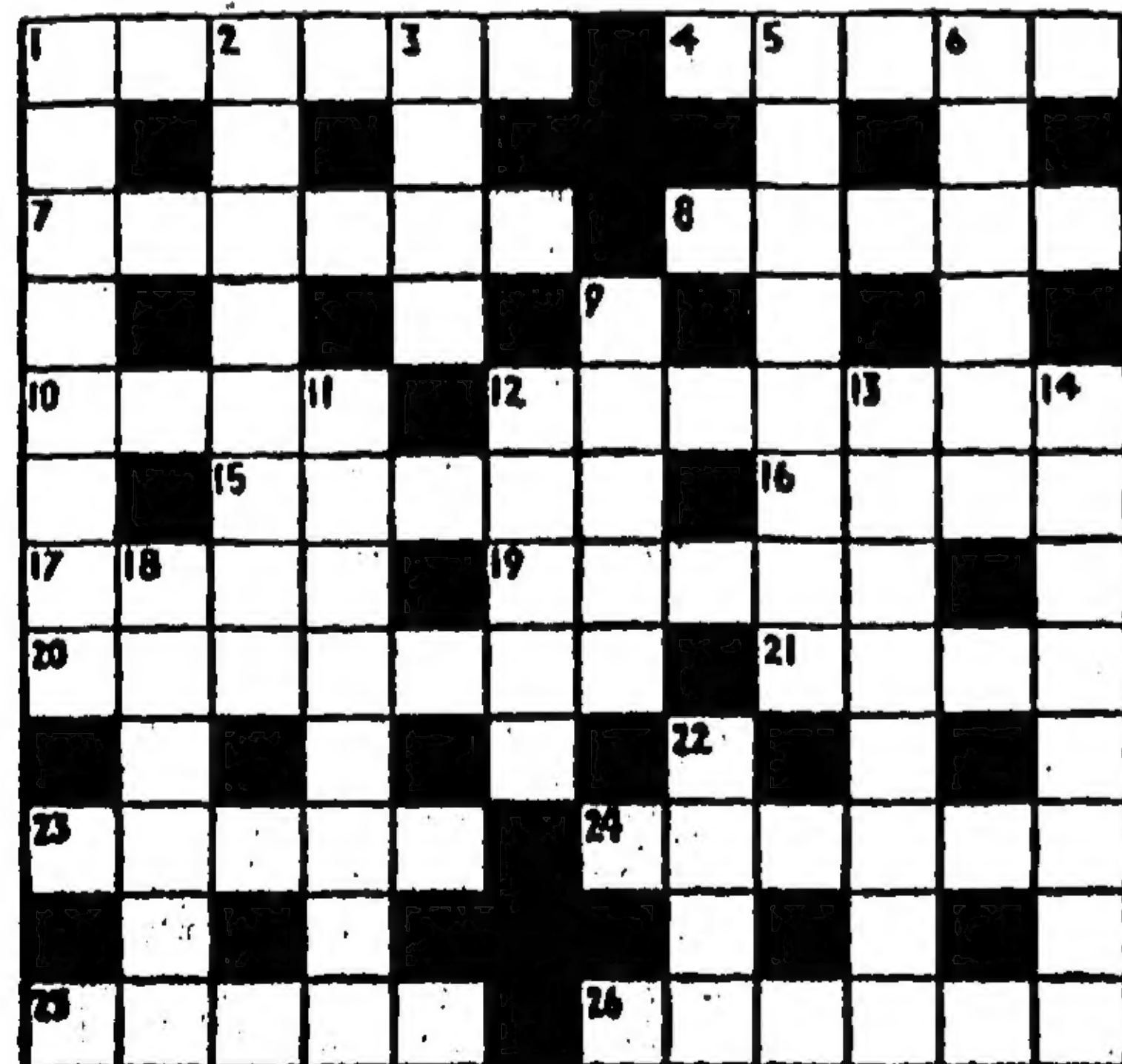
Despite heavy demands on France's economy in Algeria, the overseas territories and elsewhere, Mollet said, the budget for fine arts would be raised in 1957.—France-Press.

Emergency Estimates

Kuala Lumpur, Oct. 14.—Malaya will reduce expenditure on the anti-Communist emergency in 1957, according to estimates released here today.

An estimated \$133,735,855 (about £18,700,000 sterling) will be allocated to the eight and half year old anti-Communist struggle, as against \$140,121,166 (about £18,920,000 sterling) spent in 1956.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 1 Bird (6).
 - 2 Chieftain (5).
 - 3 Destructive insect (6).
 - 4 Max (5).
 - 5 Artillery (4).
 - 6 Precious stone (7).
 - 7 Apple (5).
 - 8 Ass (4).
 - 9 Grey old (4).
 - 10 Angry (5).
 - 11 Demureness (7).
 - 12 Ireland (4).
 - 13 Insignificant (5).
 - 14 Enjoy (6).
 - 15 Breaks off (5).
 - 16 Cold (6).
- DOWN**
- 1 Wire (6).
 - 2 Retracted (8).
 - 3 Giraffe (4).
 - 4 Temperate (8).
 - 5 Entertain sumptuously (10).
 - 6 Polishing powder (5).
 - 7 Avoid (8).
 - 8 Best part (5).
 - 9 Warding off (8).
 - 10 Saturated (8).
 - 11 Rule (6).
 - 12 Nobleman (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3 Molsted, 8 Stream, 9 Reliant, 11 Remained, 12 Tier, 13 Demon, 18 Renew, 19 Lead, 22 Despatch, 24 Corporal, 25 Valiant, 26 Deputies. Down: 1 Umpire, 2 Trump, 3 Mariner, 4 Omar, 5 Eked, 6 Tragic, 7 Deliber, 10 Lament, 14 Mower, 15 Bristle, 16 Sucker, 17 Baiting, 20 Relate, 21 Build, 23 Pagan, 25 Save.

New Note

Edens Back At No. 10



French Political Party Split

Lyons, Oct. 14.

The French Radical-Socialist Party split apart today as a minority faction pulled out in protest against the leadership of former Premier, Pierre Mendes-France.

IRANIAN SECURITY AGENCY

Tehran, Oct. 14.

The Iranian Government today presented to Parliament a bill aimed at setting up a national security agency directly linked with the Premier's office.

The projected agency would replace the military government which was set up in Tehran during the troubled regime of Premier Mohammed Mossadegh in 1953.

The agency would be headed by General Teymor Bakhtiari, present military governor of Tehran, who would be appointed by a royal decree to be Secretary of State in the Premier's office.—France-Press.

Dog Goes To African High School

Panaji, Oct. 14.

At Panaji a dog goes to school. He is Spotty who is almost an enrolled pupil at the La Rochelle girls' high school.

Every day the dog goes to school with its 14-year-old mistress, Elizabeth Mundle. She cycles while Spotty runs alongside, carrying her books.

So attached has he become to the girl that he will not move away from her and he stays in the classroom. At playtime he goes out and plays with his mistress and eats his own sandwiches.

When Elizabeth was awarded a school prize at a prize-giving ceremony, Spotty went up with his mistress on to the stage. Spotty's attachment being known, his name was also called out although there was no prize for him.—China Mail Special.

Marooned In Snowmobile

Sydney, Oct. 14.

Three men rescued in a 60 mph blizzard in Australia's Southern Alps said later that they owed their lives to a new type of vehicle they left in the snow.

Brian Davidson, aged 47, of Rose Bay, Frank Patterson, aged 31, of Bondi, and Peter Chaloner, aged 28, of Manly, all Sydney suburbs, are snowmobile drivers for the Mt Kosciuszko Chalet.

They became lost during the driving blizzard and spent the evening in their vehicles, 6,000-ft up in the Perisher Range.

A search party from the chalet found them huddled in the corner of their snowmobiles while the blizzard lashed around them.

"Fortunately I had marked our way with sticks and green branches stuck in the snow," said Davidson.

"The sticks enabled us to backtrack," he said, "we sheltered until the patrol found us."—China Mail Special.

Grenade Outrage

Oran, Oct. 14.

A French soldier was killed and 10 other persons were wounded tonight in Mostaganem, when a terrorist threw a grenade into a cafe in the centre of the city.

Four of the wounded were French soldiers. The others were four Europeans and two Moroccan civilians.—France-Press.

Plane Disaster

Madrid, Oct. 14.

A Spanish military plane crashed today near Constantina, in the province of Seville, killing all seven men aboard.—Reuter.

ATOMIC TEST

Maralinga, Oct. 14.

An official spokesman said today the fourth and last atomic explosion in the current British tests at Maralinga testing grounds would not be held before Thursday.—Reuter.

Buildings Rocked

October 15.

A rolling earthquake rattled the last building today with this morning's quake.

POLISH LEADER TO MAKE COMEBACK

Warsaw, Oct. 14.

Wladyslaw Gomulka, the rehabilitated Communist leader who was thrown out of the party and imprisoned for alleged "Titoist" deviations, is expected to make a triumphant return to power when the members of the Central Committee open a special session tomorrow.

Gomulka was First Secretary of the party when he was accused in 1949 of being right-wing and anti-Communist in his attitude towards the Government's plans for industrialising Poland and collectivising the farms in the shortest possible time.

His principal adversary was Henryk Jablonski, whose schemes for rapid industrialisation are now regarded as having been to a great extent responsible for the present serious situation.

Lot Of Time

The Central Committee are sure to devote a lot of their time to consideration of the new electoral law, a draft of which will be the main subject before the Sejm (Parliament) when it reassembles for its last session on October 20.

Leading Communists are agreed that the old type of election will no longer satisfy the 27,000,000 people of Poland as they are more and more "democratised" within the framework of a proletarian state.

The election campaigning starts immediately Parliament dissolves towards the end of this month. Polling day will be December 10. The voters may sometimes have three candidates to choose from in some of the constituencies. But all the candidates will be members of the National Front—the forum of Communists, Democrats, Peasants and Collaborating Catholics and others in which the predominating influence is that of the Communists.

Riot Discussion

The Central Committee will also discuss some of the evidence given at the Poznan riot trials and a statement made last night to the Sejm's Judicial Committee by the Prosecutor-General, Marcin Rybicki.—Reuter.

Isolated

Between 1951 and 1953 Gomulka was kept in complete isolation at a house of detention which was not the ordinary kind of prison. He was released and lived in retirement for a time.

In August the Central Committee repudiated and withdrew the resolution which had suddenly ended his career as a leader. The United Workers (Communist) Party gave him back his membership card.

Tomorrow the 100 members of the Central Committee are expected to pass a resolution that the action taken in 1949 was illegal because it was never confirmed, as it should have been according to statute, by the full Congress of the party. Once this has been done, Gomulka continues in the affairs of state where he left out—with a seat on the General Committee and a place in the Politbureau, among the 13 men, including the principal government leaders, who may be said to rule Poland.

Outlined Policy

Gomulka is scheduled to make a speech outlining his policy. The other members of the Politbureau know what this will be, since for the last

Italian Reds Visit Yugoslavia

Belgrade, Oct. 14.

A delegation of the Italian Communist Party under the Deputy Secretary-General Luigi Longo, who are on a nine-day visit to Yugoslavia, today had talks with Yugoslav party leaders at Ljubljana before returning to Italy tomorrow.

The Yugoslav party was represented by Vice-President Edvard Kardelj, a secretary of the Yugoslav party Central Committee, Miroslav Stankovic, President of Slovenia and Secretary of the Slovene Communist Party, and other members of the Yugoslav party Central Committee.

Foreign observers said the Italians, who came with the self-declared aim of studying Yugoslavia's experience in socialism, had evoked the warmest response here among the numerous foreign party delegations who have been in Yugoslavia recently.—Reuter.

Franco-German Bridge

Coblentz, Oct. 14.

German and French soldiers worked together to build a pontoon bridge over the Rhine today for the first time in recent history.

For centuries the Rhine, which forms part of the Franco-German border, has been the scene of battles between the nations. Today a French engineering unit started the bridge from the west side and met the German engineers in midstream with the final sections.

The 260-metre long bridge was built early this morning to avoid disturbing barge and ship traffic.—United Press.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"If we make it a long engagement that will only spend more money on it. If we get married soon I can spend it on things I want."

In Protest

Mendes-France left his Cabinet post in the Socialist-led Government last May in protest against the lack of a bold programme of political, administrative and economic reforms in Algeria.—France-Press.

To Build 44,000-ton Whaler

Moscow, Oct. 14.

The Soviet Union is at present constructing its largest whaling ship, a 44,000-ton vessel which will be twice as large as the present main Soviet whaler, the "Sivaya".

The new ship is to be a "floating factory" capable of taking on over 200,000 tons of whale meat in one season. The whaler, 715 feet long and 91 feet wide, is to be equipped with two 15,000-horsepower diesel engines that will propel it at 18 knots.

The 800-man crew will be berthed in cabins for one or two persons, and will have a library, a cinema, a theatre and a swimming pool on board.—Reuter.

Adenauer To Fire Minister

Bonn, Oct. 14.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer prepared tonight to fire his controversial Defence Minister next week as a scapegoat for lagging West German rearmament.

Widespread but unconfirmed reports said that Lt.-Gen. Adolf Heusinger, chairman of the Bonn Republic's Joint Chiefs of Staff, would quit in protest.

Adenauer has decided to carry out a major reorganising and streamlining of his coalition Cabinet in preparation for the nationwide general elections next September. He is doing so after his advisers have warned that he may be beaten in his elections by the opposition Socialists who oppose West German rearmament and call for a more neutral stand by West Germany in the East-West cold war.

The Cabinet changes will be announced by Adenauer on Tuesday after a meeting of the Federal Council, the upper house of the German Parliament.—Reuter.

Afraid

Those held in prison neither said nor wrote anything about the pressure brought to bear upon them by moral and physical means because they were afraid, the prosecutor continued.

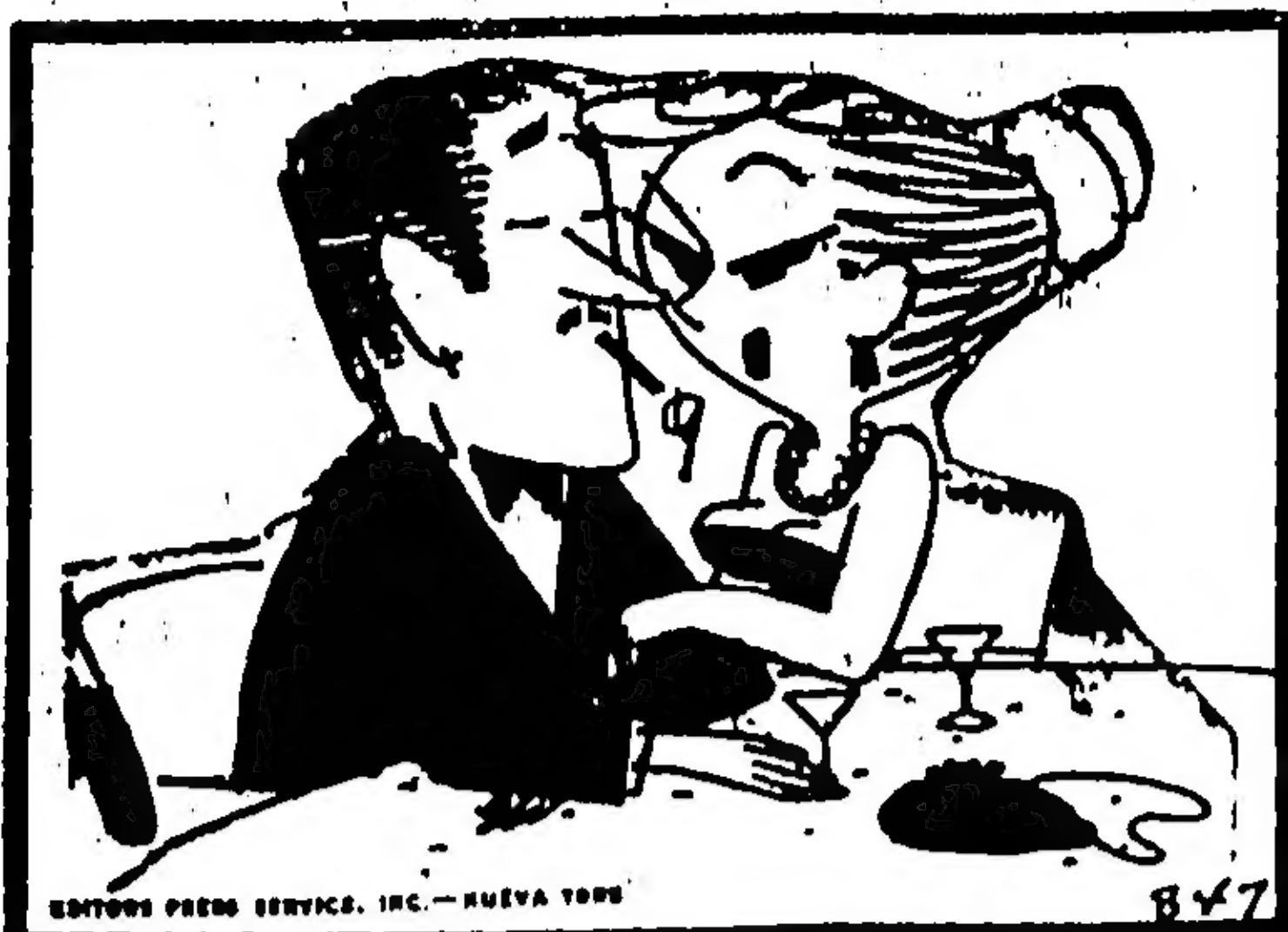
In many cases, prisoners went five or seven years without appearing before a court. Indictments were not drawn up against them until after the Soviet Communist Party 20th Congress, containing the denunciation of Stalin, at the beginning of this year.

Rybicki stated that of a total of 4,780 dossiers put forward for examination with a view to rehabilitation, 882 had been studied between May 1 and October 1. Of these 884 were approved, he said.

Painful

The prosecution referred to the "palatal affairs of General Rybicki" (an "adultery case") said names: Rybicki, Tatar, Kirschniy, Radostaw and Prospekti among others, as "falsely accused" on the basis of the "repression theory" by which "many" innocent people held to be working in all domains of political and economic life were persecuted.

This Funny World



"You'll like my family—they're rich."

YOUR BIRTHDAY

By STELLA

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15

BORN today, you are something of a dreamer and although you have good, common sense the judgment and the ability to plan a programme of action, you are somewhat lacking in the abstract which looks toward the making of an all-around business success. It may be that you are far more interested in ideas than in making money, that you care less about routine. If you are involved in business ventures, see to it that you have a partner who can take care of the detail work and leave you to develop the ideas.

You are rather free-spirited, and although your talents may put you in the "big money" classification, you will always be "behind or broke," since you definitely have not learned the lesson of moving for that proverbial rainy day. It is always so much of a good fellow when it comes to handouts. Be sure that the need is real. Don't let yourself become known as an easy touch.

It is likely that you will be interested in the exact sciences and may make a discovery which will be of great importance to the world at large. You have a vivid personality and make friends easily. Although you will be happy when you have your own home and family group, it may be wise for you not to wait too early on marriage until you are a little settled down before taking the matrimonial step.

Among those born on this date were Alfred Neumann and P. O. Wodinsky, authors; Frederick William IV of Prussia, his father and his wife, Empress Augusta; John J. Sullivan, pugilist; Samuel Bowdler, III, noted editor and reformer; John Vandenberg, artist; and Albert Dawson, physiologist.

To find what the stars have in store for you tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16

LIRIA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Make the most of your talents and see that you are recognized by the right people; those who can advance your business interests.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Expand important interests; you may be a little more adventurous than usual in business matters today.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—A busy and active day. There will be some good and some not so good influences, but if you are wise, you can act with wisdom.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Splendid opportunities are offered for advancement, but you must be astute enough to choose the correct one.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—An exciting day which calls for discretion when it comes to making important decisions. Stay calm.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—Put your best foot forward so that you may take full advantage of an article and possibly a promotion.

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 21)—You may have a real inspiration. Take the initiative in putting it into operation. It will further your business.

TAURUS (Apr. 22-May 21)—Pay attention to your finances today when it comes to making important decisions which could influence your future welfare.

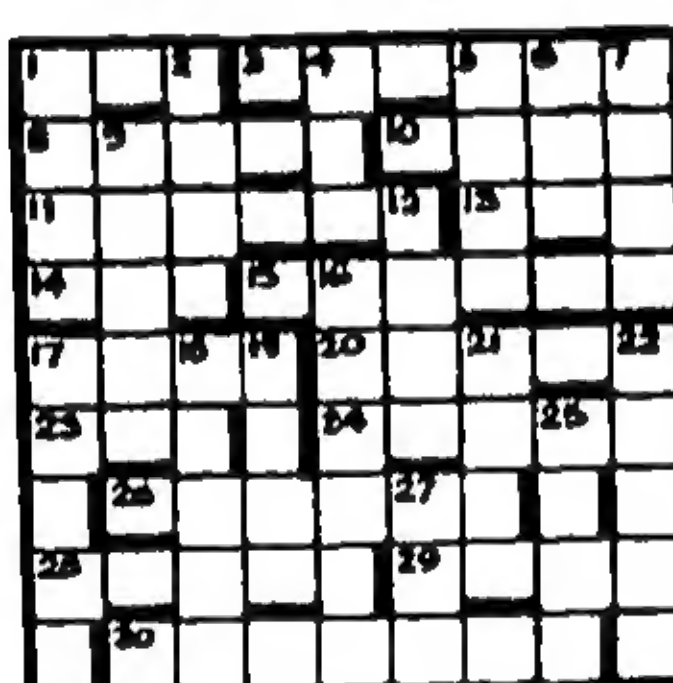
GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—You may be planning a journey. If it is a business trip, then anticipate a favorable amount of pleasure and work.

CANCER (June 22-July 21)—Your major adventure can be augmented today if you show initiative. Take the lead in a new idea.

LEO (July 22-Aug. 21)—Don't be against that still, small voice. Outside influences, against your better judgment, can bring the wrong decision.

VIRGO (Aug. 22-Sept. 21)—Take stock of your assets and liabilities; balance one against the other to see how you stand. Then act accordingly.

CROSSWORD



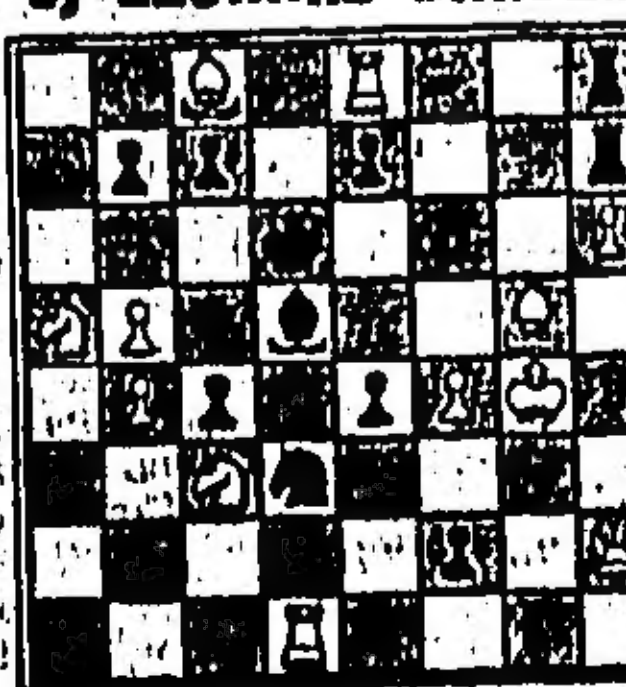
1. Over the one half world—(Macbeth). (8)
2. It keeps things cold in short. (5)
3. The land of the fiber and the Argos. (5)
4. Old Joe was. (4)
5. They are cut in the same. (6)
6. The great. (3)
7. Do wrong. (3)
8. Lonesome hundred before. (6)
9. Country which cannot be crossed. (6)
10. Pieces of it were produced in ancient days. (5)
11. Product of burning. (3)
12. Bring 'em back this way. (5)
13. They'll look after themselves. It is said. (5)
14. Stone of Destiny from here. (5)
15. Near mountain? (4)
16. Web of Agatha Christie. (7)

1. Pitches rain and drinks. (4)
2. Constellation for Charles. (4)
3. Port of Kent. (3)
4. The day look alive. (6)
5. Magoon's friend. (3)
6. Seen in Plovidiv. (4)
7. They are often heard in bedrooms. (4)
8. Good one is cherished by the farmer. (4)
9. Sloped. (6)
10. Give me your answer, do also be urged. (5)
11. War one may strike fear into opponent. (5)
12. The quiet. (4)
13. The end of the road. (4)
14. Yellow road state. (4)
15. They are seen everywhere, especially in the Daily Express. (4)
16. Here, they are often heard in bedrooms. (4)
17. Near mountain? (4)
18. Web of Agatha Christie. (7)

Saturday's Solution

CHESS

by LEONARD BARDEN



A problem by E. Boswell (British Times, 1926)—White to move in two.

Solution to Saturday's problem:

1. B-Kt3, K-K1, 2. QxPch, P-K3, 3. B-K3 mate.

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Second Error Always Worse

By OSWALD JACOBY

TWO errors were made in today's hand, one by each side. As usual, the side that made the last error wound up in the soup.

North made the first mistake when he jumped to four hearts. The trouble with such a bid is that it suggests a slam and North should not make this kind of suggestion with only one ace. A raise to three hearts would surely get the partnership to a game, which is all that North should hope for.

South could have saved the situation by using the Blackwood Convention in order to check on aces. He preferred to go right to the slam in the hope that a favourable opening lead would give him a better chance to make the contract. If there were some slight problem in the play.

The problem in the play was more than slight. Declarer should have lost two aces before he even got started.

West opened the dummy of clubs and South played the king from dummy. East won with the ace of clubs and

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WOMANSENSE

A cape adds warmth

By PATRICIA DOUGLAS

CREATIVE ideas from Paris fashion houses are rarely practical in the sense that they are designed for the wearer's comfort. This season, however, there is an exception—the cape. This has been copied from Paris and adapted by British manufacturers for their mid-season collections in what seems to be record time.

As an addition to an outfit a cape adds warmth. It is the essence of coziness, and folds itself round the shoulders and arms and prevents even the smallest draught reaching the wearer. It is, therefore, a fashion natural to wool, in any other material it becomes merely a fashion fad.

The style of the cape is as variable as the women who will wear it. For instance, a waist-length cape adds distinction to a simple-tailored wool dress, and takes an autumn suit through to the colder weather. A full-length cape—though few could wear one successfully—can take the place of a coat. Most women are likely to adopt the easier fashion of the large cape collar on a cloth coat.

Spectator Sports have presented the long cape in an interesting novelty, two in the muted grey-green shades beloved by Paris. With a snug-fitting draw-string neckline and slits for arms, it falls smoothly round the shoulders and covers completely the dress worn underneath. It is a cozy, cozy, cozy, without adding either weight or bulk, by being lined with a fine wool jersey in a lighter lichen green.

LESS EXTREME

THESE are suits with capes attached at the neckline under the collar, and others where the cape is detachable so that it could do double duty by being worn over a dress. Arthur Banks suggests both these styles, being used for the wide-draped cummerbund. Incidentally, this dress is in the much discussed new "hem length" approximately three inches above the ankle.

The little black dress—very much in fashion again—is often styled with the high cummerbund effect. If this band is part of the dress, it is likely to be black too, but in a contrasting material, such as Spectator Sports' dress with its cummerbund inset in matching cloth but accented by a satin ribbon band.

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A—Bid four spades. This shows very strong trump support and roughly the strength of an opening bid. Your failure to make a slam try suggests that the distribution is balanced.

TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold:

AKQJ4 VKJ32 A52 A62

What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

Knarf's Wish

"I wish we had wings," said Knarf to Teddy. "Then we could let ourselves float along with the cool breezes, too."

"How do you manage to keep yourself so cool?"

"Why," said the Butterfly, "I just fly around looking for cool places. Sometimes I find a cool breeze and let it carry me all over."

Then the Butterfly fluttered off.

Cool Place

Presently Knarf said he knew where there was a nice cool place to sit.

"May I go with you?" asked Teddy.

"Of course," said Knarf. They both climbed over the garden wall. There, on the other side of the Old Oak, they came to a cool, shady place where the high ferns grew. Then Knarf found a toadstool.

"Here we are, Teddy," he said. "Let's sit under this umbrella."

Teddy looked at the toadstool and it seemed to him then, though he hadn't thought of it before, that a toadstool looked almost like a big umbrella or parasol.

Clover Leaves

Knarf and Teddy both squeezed themselves under the toadstool. Knarf picked a few clover leaves. He gave one of them to Teddy and the other he kept for himself.

"What are these clover leaves for?" Teddy wanted to know.

"They're fun," said Knarf. "You yourself, with the one I gave you."

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"I wish we had wings," said Knarf to Teddy. "Then we could let ourselves float along with the cool breezes, too."

"How do you manage to keep yourself so cool?"

"Why," said the Butterfly, "I just fly around looking for cool places. Sometimes I find a cool breeze and let it carry me all over."

Then the Butterfly fluttered off.

Cool Place

Presently Knarf said he knew where there was a nice cool place to sit.

"May I go with you?" asked Teddy.

"Of course," said Knarf. They both climbed over the garden wall. There, on the other side of the Old Oak, they came to a cool, shady place where the high ferns grew. Then Knarf found a toadstool.

"Here we are, Teddy," he said. "Let's sit under this umbrella."

Teddy looked at the toadstool and it seemed to him then, though he hadn't thought of it before, that a toadstool looked almost like a big umbrella or parasol.

Clover Leaves

Knarf and Teddy both squeezed themselves under the toadstool. Knarf picked a few clover leaves. He gave one of them to Teddy and the other he kept for himself.

"What are these clover leaves for?" Teddy wanted to know.

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(AFTERNOONS)

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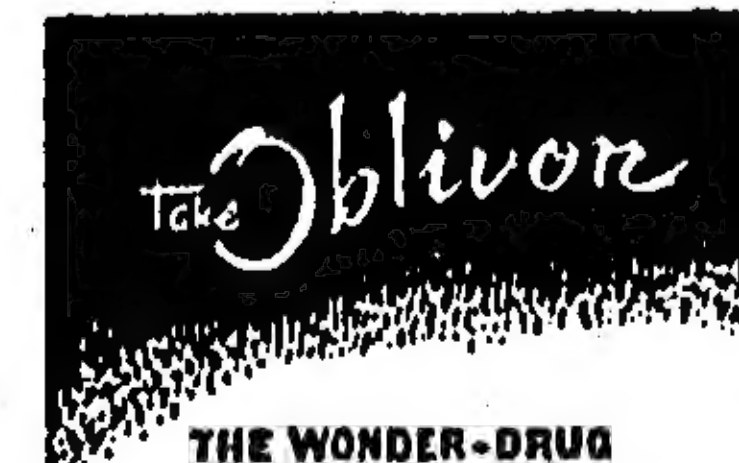


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SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

ATOMIC RESEARCH
AT HARWELL

HARWELL'S principal task is the basic
research and early development work on all
aspects of atomic energy, but particularly provide
new ideas about its application to the generation
of power.

NEW ATOM
SUIT

The Atomic Energy Research
Establishment at Harwell was
started in 1946, and has de-
veloped into a world famous
"atomic university." On the site
of a wartime airfield it has built
up a comprehensive research
organization, which already in-
cludes six research reactors with
three more under construction.

It has many other nuclear
research instruments, including
a synchro-cyclotron, two Van
de Graaff machines, a linear
accelerator, and the first laboratory
in the world to be designed es-
pecially for work with radio-
active materials.

Harwell's primary objects are
to carry out basic research into
all aspects of nuclear energy, to
provide information for design of
production reactors and power
stations, and to produce radio-
active isotopes which are export-
ed all over the world for use
in medicine, industry and agri-
culture.

In addition to its production
of isotopes from the experi-
mental pile, Harwell has now
taken research into the use
of fusion products, popularly
known as atomic waste, and will
develop industry on the useful
properties for which there can be
employed.

These uses include steriliza-
tion of pharmaceuticals, vulcaniza-
tion of rubber and production of
plastics with new properties.

This work is being undertaken
by the Technological Irradiation
Group, which will have its
headquarters at Grove Air-
field, seven miles from Harwell.

This plastic clothing,
which gives an atomic
research scientist a 12-second
safety margin if con-
taminated, can be stripped
off in three seconds by
pulling a ripcord. Scientists
at the uranium refinery in
the north of England work
with a special chemical, one
splash of which could be
fatal, or could cause serious
disfigurement. This clothing,
with its transparent visor,
gives protection for 15
seconds.

GOING TO
SCHOOL AT
HARWELL

Already many scientists
from all over the world
have received training at
Harwell.

There are two schools—one
for teaching the techniques of
handling radioactive isotopes
and one for training nuclear
engineers in the methods of
building atomic piles.

The Reactor School opened
in September, 1954, over a
course of some ninety lectures,
outlines a basic training in
Reactor Technology for thirty
students at a time.

The courses last three
months and comprise one or
two lectures in the mornings
with practical work or dis-
cussion in the afternoon. All
accepted students are of degree
standard, particularly in
mathematics.

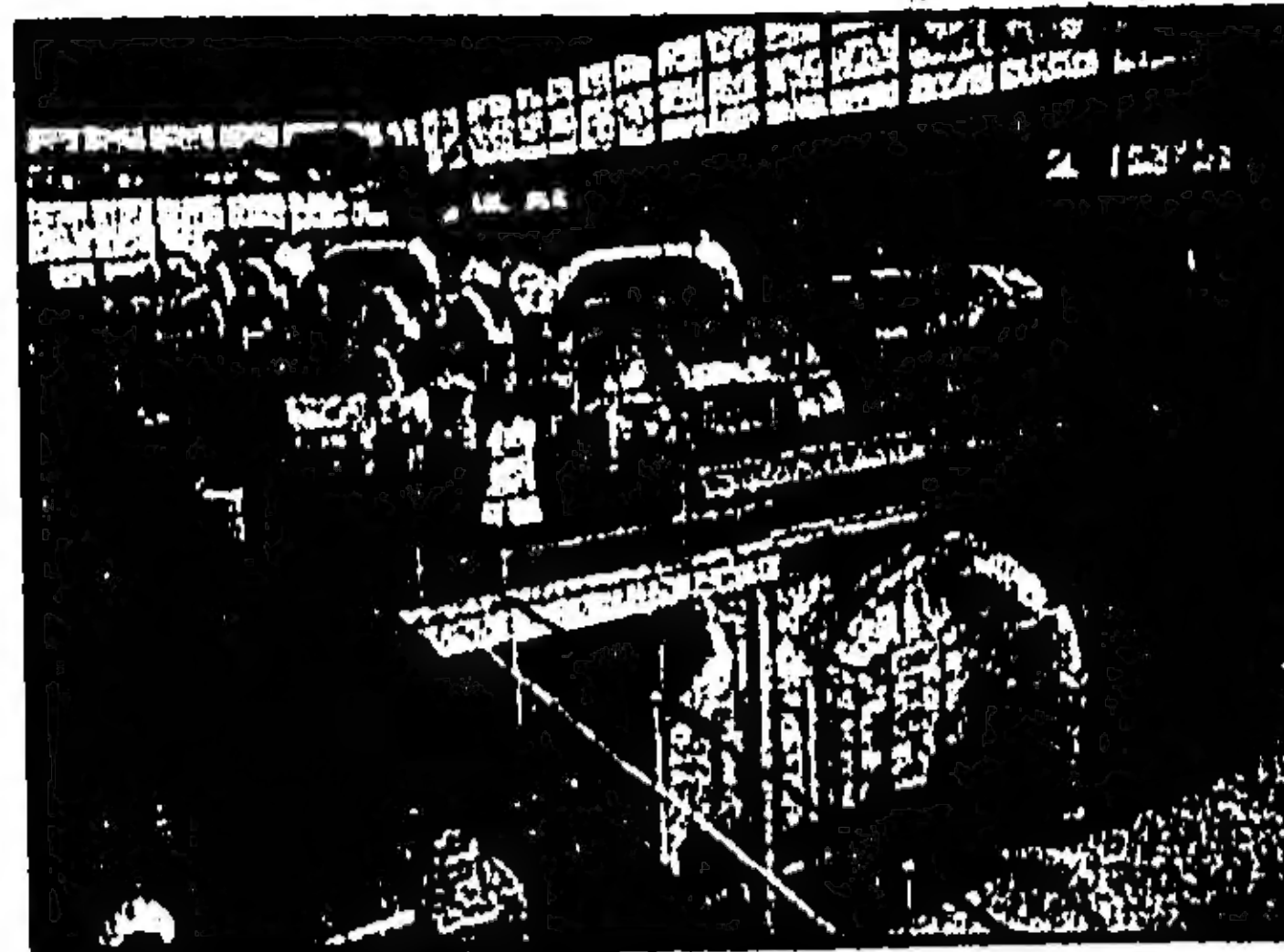
The Isotope School has been
in existence since 1951 and
gives instruction for about a
time to graduates on the pro-
cesses of radioactive materials,
measuring instruments and
laboratory techniques used with
radioactive isotopes.

Five hundred and twenty
students, including 230 from 33
overseas countries, have passed
through the Isotope School to
date.

Furthermore 150 have
attended special courses on
health physics, electronic in-
strumentation and autoradio-
graphy.

Also at Harwell there are
several types of Reactor
Simulators which are used in
the Reactor School courses and
for research. These simulators
are electronic devices which re-
produce the control desk of a
reactor and reproduce the
behaviour of a reactor whilst
being started up or operated.

CALDER HALL TURBINES



Britain's Calder Hall, the first large-scale atomic power
station in the world, will be opened by Her Majesty Queen
Elizabeth II on October 17, 1956.

Built in just over three years, the Calder Hall station
uses atomic energy to produce electricity for homes and fac-
tories in Britain.

Britain plans to have at least 16 atomic power stations by
1965.

Picture shows:—The turbine room of the station.

Springfields Processes
Uranium Ore

When the uranium
arrives in the United King-
dom as an ore or concen-
trate it is sent to the
Springfields factory.

The operations carried out
there to produce uranium metal
can be divided broadly into
three stages: first there is an
ore-crushing and multiple
purification process leading to
ammonium diuranate; then the
diuranate is converted to
uranium tetrafluoride in the
"dryway" plant; finally the
tetrafluoride is reduced to metal
billets by mixing it with
calcium and firing it in a
mould. This latter process is

the most dramatic thing in the
whole production process.

When the uranium metal
billets have been formed in the
mould, the next stage is to
convert them into cartridges for
use as fuel elements in atomic
pile. To do this, the billets are
formed into rods which are then
machined to size, put into metal
cans and sealed.

After sealing, the cans are
subjected to a variety of tests
to ensure that they will with-
stand pile conditions of
temperature without leaking.
In this way have the uranium
metal fuel elements been pro-
duced for Calder Hall atomic
power station.

HK Exhibition

The United Kingdom
Trade Commissioner is
holding an exhibition to
mark the occasion of the
opening of Calder Hall by
Her Majesty The Queen.

By the courtesy of the
British Council it will be
held in their reading room
on the 1st floor of
Gloucester Building from
October 17 to 19 inclusive.

UK Yard Build
Tug For
West Africa

Yarrow and Company of Glas-
gow are to build a motor tug
and eight barges for operation
on the Niger and Benue rivers
in West Africa by the United
Africa Company.

The tug will be 105 ft. long
and will be designed to push
the eight barges in an articulated
train. Ruston-Paxman diesels
will drive her twin screws.

The train of barges will have
a total length of 650 ft. and will
carry 3,500 tons of cargo.

COLOMBO PLAN
EQUIPMENT

Under the Colombo Plan,
scientific workshop and training
equipment costing £55,000 is
being made available, by the
United Kingdom Government,
for the Ceylon Institute of
Scientific and Industrial Re-
search.

Provided free of cost, the
equipment includes pilot plant
apparatus, laboratory instru-
ments, workshop machinery and
tools and physical testing and
measuring apparatus.

NEW INDUSTRIES OF
THE ATOMIC AGE

THE opening, on October 17, by Her
Majesty The Queen of the world's first
large-scale atomic power station, will be a
landmark in our new Elizabethan age.

This new power station—
Calder Hall—is a symbol of the
success of Britain's research
and industrial complex built
up since the war to develop the
uses of atomic energy.

For the control of these new
scientific and engineering
plants, a vast range of special
scientific instruments has been
developed.

Most of Britain's well-known
scientific instrument makers are
already active in this new field.

So it is that Calder Hall is
only the outward symbol of an
immense new industry develop-
ing in the world in which we
live.

The particular system chosen
for Calder Hall for utilizing
some of the energy locked up
in the atom, is but one of
several methods already be-
lieved to be practicable.

Indeed, we have only leaped
over the first few pages of the
calendar of the atomic era into
which the world is currently
entering.

Windscale
Recovers
Byproducts

The Windscale factory,
next door to Calder Hall,
houses Britain's first two
atomic production piles
and also the chemical
plant for separating the
artificial metal plutonium
from uranium.

Unlike the new power station
however all the heat from these
atomic piles is wasted.

The reacting core is cooled by
blowing air through it, using
fans driven by 8,000 horse-
power motors.

After passing through the
reacting core the cooling
air is discharged atmo-
sphere through chimneys
which are over 400 ft. high.
These are the two tall thick
white chimneys to be seen in
most pictures of Calder Hall.

VERY HEAVY

The Windscale reactors are
very heavy engineering con-
struction jobs, the total weight
falling on the foundations of
the pile amounts to 52,000 tons.
Work on them was started in
1947 and in spite of their vast
size, they were completed and
in operation by 1951.

The plutonium which is
formed in the atomic reactor,
and will be a product of
Calder Hall furnaces, has to be
extracted by chemical processing
and the design and construction
of the plants in which this is
done presented great difficulties.

In order to achieve high
efficiency, a solvent extraction
process of an entirely novel
character was adopted.

COVER PINHEAD

That process was worked out
by Dr Spence, who is now the
head of the Chemical Division
at Harwell, in the laboratories
at Chalk River in Canada. His
work was done on only 20
milligrammes of plutonium
about as much as would cover
a pinhead.

At there was no time for
building a pilot or semi-
technical plant before the
design work started. Full scale
construction was commenced
on a primary separation plant
which was very large and cost
several million pounds on the
basis only of Dr Spence's
research, carried out on so small
a quantity of plutonium.

It is a great tribute to the
foundress of his work and of
the first class skilled engineers
who scaled up to design this
immense plant, that it went
into operation quite smoothly
and with high efficiency and at
an increasing output ever
since.

The plutonium extracted from
this plant passes through a
purification process and is then
converted into ingots of metal.

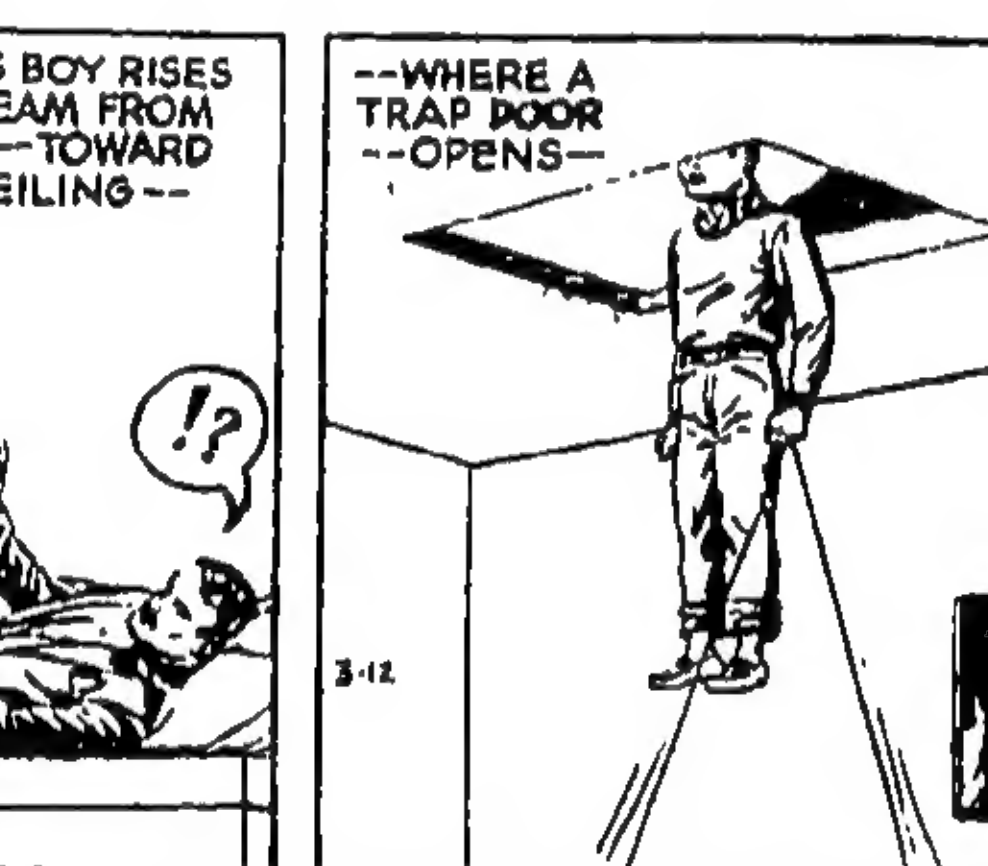
PURIFICATION

The uranium is also separated
in the primary separation plant
and after having passed through
a purification process it is
returned to the Springfields
factory where it is made up
once more into fuel elements
for use all over again in atomic
reactors.

It is in the Windscale factory
that the spent fuel from
Calder Hall power station will
be processed for recovery of its
valuable by-products.

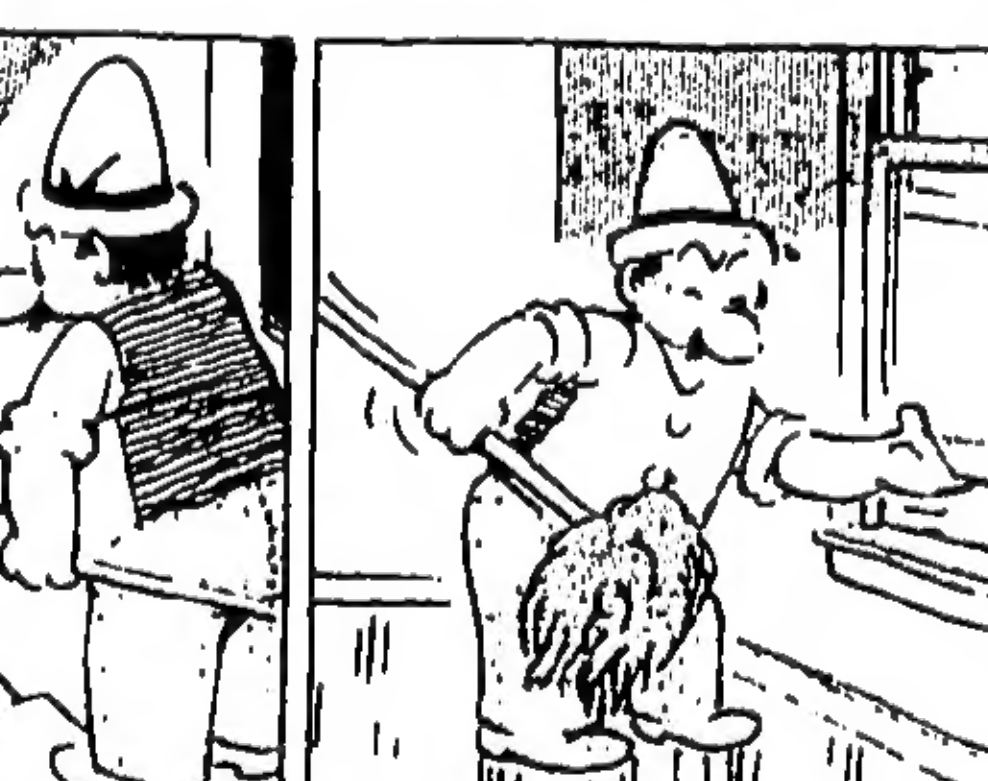
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



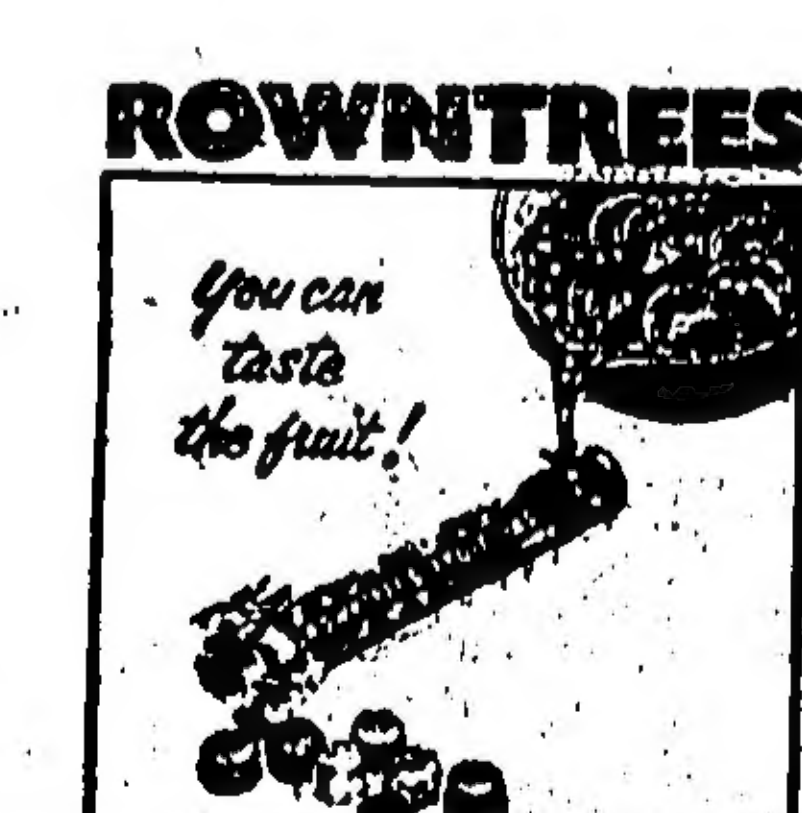
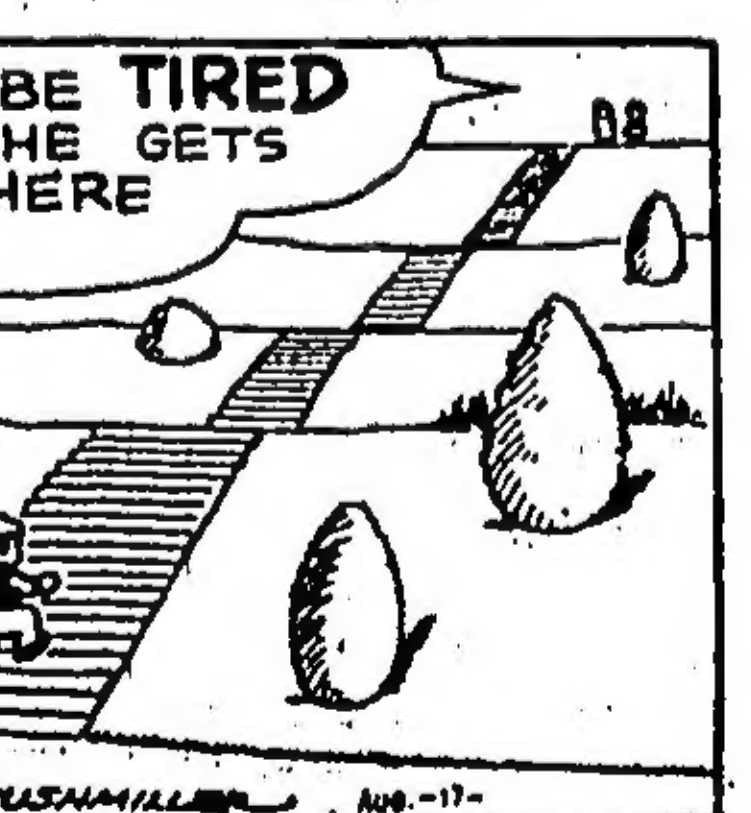
FERD'NAND

By Milk



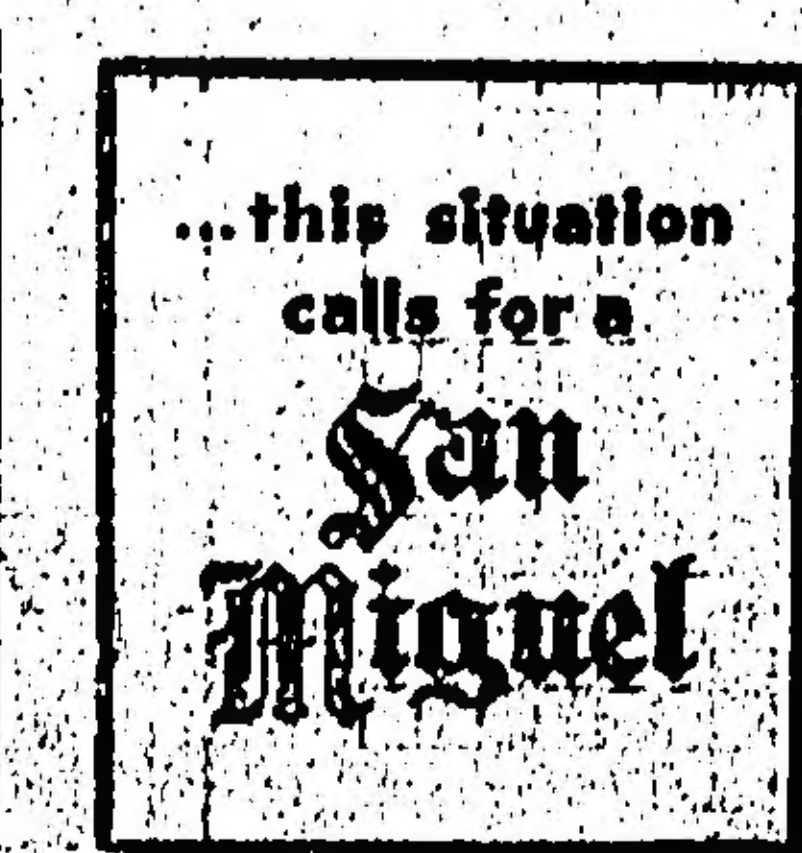
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

COTTON
GOODS
MARKET

New York, Oct. 14.
The buying spurge in cotton grey goods under way in late September, lost considerable momentum last week when buyers, covered for the time being, decided to wait for a new look at the picture.

A reactionary raw cotton market plus shifting attention to the national elections and appearance of some print and cloth from second-hand sellers at concessions, all combined to apply a gradual brake on new interest.

Three other mentioned handicaps included: 1. Indications that big consumers substantially covered requirements several weeks ago, before the price hike; 2. Converter unwillingness to pay higher prices, or carry excessive inventories in face of the "tight money" situation; 3. Stock market irregularity.

FIRM FRONT

While apparel buyers waited for developments to unfold, mill executives maintained a firm front on prices. They said the re-sale offerings on price was not sufficient to affect their position. Producer confidence was fortified by the big order backlog built up during the end-September buying rush.

In fact, optimists insisted the print cloth market "is on the upgrade." A few subscribed to the belief that the standard makes will sell at 20 cents a yard sometime before the year end. Mills generally now are holding the bellwether 80-squares at 19½ cents, with small recelling about ¼ cent under. Millmen looked for a few weeks of full now, followed by a new spurt of covering for spring.

Cotton sales yards continued to show a firm price tone, although business slowed down while spinners re-calculated prices in the wake of the recent wage increase to mill workers.

FIRMNESS

The wool situation featured firmness in world-wide raw wool prices, and a quickening retail clothing demand. Seasonably cool weather reportedly a broadening consumer interest in blends of rayon polyester fibre and worsted, also worsened and silk combinations. Rayon grey goods sellers reported a developing interest in the higher levels announced following the recent wage increase to mill workers.—United Press.

London Industrial
Stocks Tumble

By C. T. HALLINAN

London, Oct. 14.
Industrial shares, measured by their sensitive index, closed last week at the lowest they have been since Colonel Nasser on July 27 took a crack at what he calls "British imperialism."

The index, at 176.1, compares with 185.6 before Colonel Nasser spoke and even more significant of Britain's strains—with its 1956 peak of 203.5 in January.

In short, the 30 high-grade shares composing this index are selling for a song. On the dividends they have been paying they show a yield of 6.06 per cent compared with 5.17 per cent a year ago; on the earnings they have been reporting they show an "earnings yield" of 10.64 per cent compared with 14.08 per cent at this time in 1955.

Resisted

Nevertheless a lot of people resisted the bargains coming into view and slipped their money into British Government stocks; their demand lifted Worthing and Old Consols 5 shillings to 5½ sterling. However, a number of gilts missed this demand and closed unchanged.

Leading industrial on the annual report of Ford Motors Ltd. was a shock. Although the company's sales in the first half of 1956 were only slightly lower than in the first half of 1955, net-profits had tumbled 50 per cent. But people did not sell Ford shares; the price eased only a few pence.

US Economy Imparts A
Strong ToneGOOD PICK UP IN
STEEL, AUTOS
AND CONSTRUCTION

New York, Oct. 14.

A pickup in steel, autos and construction combined to impart a strong tone to the US economy last week.

Elsewhere, there was some pre-occupation with the tight money situation, the weakness of stock prices, fears about inflation, prospects of new and continuing price rises affecting a wide variety of goods at both wholesale and retail levels.

Last week saw the US Treasury's short-term borrowing costs zoom to 23-year highs. The issue on Monday of \$1 billion bills sold at a rate of 3.013 per cent, topping the discount rate of 3 per cent. This set off speculation that the Federal Reserve Board, which has hosted the discount rate (the rate charged members banks for its loans) six times in the past 18 months, might be contemplating still another boost. It's generally understood that the Federal agency, the nation's money controllers, likes to keep the discount rate higher than its short-term borrowing costs. In this way it could discourage banks from borrowing from the Reserve and thus reinvest such funds in the higher interest-bearing Treasury bills. However, bankers and specialists discounted the idea that the high rate stemmed from any sharp pressure on available investment funds. They cited technical reasons for the rise in the bill rate, noting instead that the subsequent 1.8 billion special issue of Treasury bills was the contributing factor.

Considerably Below

The Wednesday offering of 1.6 billion was sold at a rate of only 2.02 per cent and was considerably below the 3.013 per cent of Monday's issue. Financial experts explained that the two rates were in effect not comparable because differences in the method of payment could give the special issue a shorter maturity than the costlier

Meanwhile steel mills last week were scheduled to operate at 102 per cent of capacity. The October output may well top 11 million tons and would top the previous monthly record set last March. The fourth quarter production is just about sold out and now industry spokesmen are confident that this high level of activity will carry over into first half of 1957. With auto plants swinging into production of the 1957 models and overall construction at the rate of about 5 per cent, it's generally conceded that strength in these three sectors of the economy provide the main business stimulus and help offset in part weaknesses in so-called industries. The automobile industry is betting one billion dollars on new models will sell at a good pace this year. The industry hopes to dispose of about 0.5 million of about 0.2 million. That would be a rise of about 5 per cent. By January, the industry hopes to have combined stockpile of some 500,000 cars. This is generally considered normal for that time of the year. Most experts are heartened by industry's ability in having whittled down its unsold stocks of autos to more manageable proportions. At September-end 1956 models in dealers' hands totalled about 350,000 units. A far cry from the depressing 900,000 units earlier this year. Fourth quarter production—all 1957 models—is geared for something like 1.6 millions with sales in that period perhaps 1.4 million.

But other people sold Rolls-Royce which tumbled 2 shillings nine pence or Associated Electrical Industries or Unilever or Vickers, all of which fell 1/8 while a number of highly expensive shares of Royal Dutch rose 1 1/4 sterling to 62 1/2 sterling, only some 4 sterling below their 1956 peak of 66 1/2 sterling. Anglo-Egyptian "B" right in the middle of Suez Canal trouble rose nearly 4 shillings to 40 shillings. On the other hand, British Petroleum, Burmah and several others, after moving up and down all week, finally closed about 1 shilling 6 pence lower than a week ago. Shell Transport closed virtually unchanged. Suez Canal shares finally rose 1/4 sterling to 89 1/4 sterling.

Speculative

German Potash bonds dominated the foreign bond section; the non-assented of both the 7 per cent and the 8 1/2 per cent rose 1 1/2 sterling while the non-assented 3 sterling. Of the Reich Loans the assented ones 1/2 sterling. Japanese 1010s, non-assented jumped 2 sterling and that of the Tokyo 5 per cent gained 1 sterling; several of the non-assented eased a few shillings. There was speculative demand for the Greek and Czechoslovakian issues.—United Press.

European
Free Trade
Suggestion

Bonn, Oct. 14.

Germany's Minister of Economics, Professor Ludwig Erhard and Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Harold Macmillan may meet this month to discuss the Macmillan suggestion for a partial European free trade area, sources close to the West German Economics Ministry believe.

These sources said no place or date had been fixed, but a likely place was Paris where Professor Erhard will attend a session of the Organisation of European Economic Co-operation at the end of October.

Professor Erhard left today for Berlin where the West German Bundestag—the lower house—is meeting this week.

No official comment from the Economics Ministry in Bonn is available. —China Mail Special.

The Bank Of England
Statement

London, Oct. 14.

The Bank of England statement for the week ended Oct. 10, reads as follows:

Notes in circulation	18,000,000
Public deposits	10,700,000
Private deposits	306,332,421
Government securities	253,388,029
Other securities	35,207,273
Reserves	44,124,202
Bills	13,6

—United Press

The Bank Of France
Statement

Paris, Oct. 14.

The Bank of France statement for the week ended Oct. 4, reads as follows:

Total gold holdings	301,204,302.428
Total foreign currencies	10,312,356.295
Sight balance abroad	140,300,000.000
Advance to Stabilisation Fund	106,315,600.000
Total bills discounted	1,069,501,595.276
Banknotes in circulation	3,021,318,509.455
Current accounts and deposits	100,114,219.315

—United Press

New York Cotton
Exports

New York, Oct. 14.

Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in the New York Cotton Exchange for the 1955-57 season to Oct. 8 were as follows:

Britain	119,719
Continental	235,025
Orinoco	222,725
Canada	39,460
Total for season	706,929
Same period last year	709,597

—United Press

Wall Street Has
Interrupted Week

By ELMER WALZER

New York, Oct. 14.

World series baseball and a pseudo-celebration of Columbus Day, no longer a stock exchange holiday, brought transactions on the big board down to a new low since Aug. 19, 1955, during the past week.

Pricewise the market was much better than the sales volume. The industrial average closed the week at 490.10, up 7.80 points and a new high since Sept. 21; rails, 160.70 up 1.98 and a new high since Sept. 6; utilities, 65.40, off 0.05; and 63 stocks, 173.09, up 2.06 points.

Daily Average

Sales for the week totalled 7,406,993 shares or a daily average of 1,481,399 shares. This compares with 10,394,168 shares or a daily average of 2,079,633 shares last week.

Between this week and last industrial gains, 14.94 points and rails, 6.78 points. The tight money bogey was said to be wearing thin as a market factor, on the advance side. The same went for Suez. Also, Wall Street was said to be less apprehensive over the election outcome which was said to have brought some recent declines.

There were several favorable corporate items during the week. McGraw Electric voted to merge with Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Mead Corp. increased its dividend and declared a 2 1/2 per

CANADIAN TO
VISIT JAPAN

Ottawa, Oct. 14.
Trade Minister C. J. Howe will leave Vancouver by air on Oct. 21 for Japan and return on Nov. 7, his office announced today.

Mr. Howe was invited to make the trip by the Japanese Government. He will take with him his associate Deputy Minister M. W. Sharp.

Mr. Howe's mission will be to boost the increasing two-way trade between Japan and Canada. He will see the Emperor, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and other members of the Cabinet. His itinerary will include visits to various centers in the Tokyo and Kobe-Osaka areas.

"This visit will enable the Minister to have useful discussions with leading representatives of the Government and business," his office said. "He will, in this way, reciprocate recent visits to Canada of Japanese Cabinet Ministers and Parliamentarians and further extend the friendly relations existing between the two countries."—United Press.

REPUBLIC
STEEL
ESTIMATE

Cleveland, Oct. 14.

Republic Steel Corporation—third largest steel producer in the United States—is projecting 1956 sales of at least \$1,200,000,000—a new peak—against \$1,189,559,700 in 1955.

Net profit, are expected to go well above \$80,000,000 but probably not as high as 1955 earnings of \$86,271,491—equal to \$5.50 per share.

The Chairman, Mr. Charles White, said he was optimistic about the steel industry's business prospect for 1957. Mr. White said Republic would make capital expenditures this year of around \$55,000,000 against \$35,000,000 in 1956. In 1957, the spending might rise to a record exceeding \$150,000,000.

Expansion underway this year and next would push the company's annual input production capacity about 12,000,000 tons by 1958 from the present rated capacity of about 10,300,000 tons.—China Mail Special.

NAMESAKES

Answers—1 Hardy, 2 Command, 3 Victory, 4 Admiral, 5 Trafalgar, 6 Salis, 7 Broadside, 8 Copenhagen, 9 England, 10 Fleet, 11 Expecta, 12 Telescope, 13 Nile, 14. —United Press.

Free World Trading
Rising With
Russian Bloc

Washington, Oct. 14.

Trade between the non-Communist world and the countries of the Soviet orbit continued its steady rise during 1955, it was revealed last week.

But percentage-wise the increase this year was negligible, since East-West trade simply was keeping pace with rapidly expanding world trade figures.

The 1955 trade figures were published last week in the 10th semi-annual report to Congress by the Mutual Assistance Control Act (Battle Act) administrators.

Total trade, both exports and imports, between the free world and the Soviet bloc, amounted to \$4,400,000,000 in 1955 compared with \$3,600,000,000 in 1954—an increase of 24 per cent.

Only Fractional

But a parallel increase in trade within the non-Communist world community meant that the Communists' share of free world trade increased only a fractional per cent—from 2.3 per cent in 1943 to approximately 2.8 per cent in 1955, the report said.

It added that the expansion of non-Communist world exports to the bloc was due substantially to increased export to the European satellite countries, with shipments to Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland providing the largest gain.

The overall trade figures broke down as follows: exports to the bloc—\$2,030,000,000 in 1955 compared with \$1,760,000,000 in 1954; imports from the bloc—\$2,370,000,000 in 1955 compared with \$1,830,000,000 in 1954.

The percentage of exports and imports shown here is a reversal of 1954, according to the report. In that year imports from the bloc showed a greater increase than exports to the Communist countries.

Western Europe was the major non-bloc trading area in the foreign commerce of the European Soviet bloc during the entire postwar decade," the report said. "The most striking postwar development in the commodity pattern of trade in the Eastern European countries has been the increase in their exports of machinery and equipment."

Same Rate

The trade of the Western Soviet bloc with Western Europe continued to expand in 1955 at approximately the same rate as in 1954, the report continued. It said Western European countries which showed the biggest gains in trade turnover with the Soviet bloc on an absolute basis in 1955 were the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and France.

Finland and Austria also showed significant trade increases during the year, it said. Denmark's trade with the bloc, however, decreased by approximately 25 per cent. The report also said that trade of China with free world increased in 1955, with transactions totalling \$805,800,000 compared with \$689,400,000 in 1954. It said the OEEC nations accounted for 28 per cent of this trade, and Japan for approximately 14 per cent.

Industrial goods were the major items exported to China from Western Europe, Japan and Hongkong, while agricultural products largely comprised exports to China from Asia (excluding Japan and Hongkong) Oceania and the Near East.

A Rise

The report said that United States exports to the European Soviet bloc in 1955 were valued at \$7,300,000, a rise of 16 per cent compared with the \$6,300,000 export total in 1954. Both the 1954 and 1955 totals, however, include several missions in food grains, insecticides and drugs shipped under the flood relief programme for the Danube basin.

United States exports to the USSR and its European satellites, exclusive of the gift shipments, had an aggregate value of \$5,700,000 for 1955 as compared with \$2,900,000 for 1954. US imports from the European Soviet bloc totalled \$55,500,000 in 1955, compared with 1954 imports of \$24,400,000. Exports to the Soviet bloc in 1955 reached a new high level estimated at approximately \$340,000,000, an increase of approximately 34 per cent over

WEEKLY
NEW YORK
COTTON
MARKETBy WILLIAM T. PLUNKETT
New York, Oct. 14.

Cotton futures ended the week on a reactionary note after backing-and-forth in a less active holiday-shortened week.

At Thursday's close the 1st ruled 4 to 31 points—20 cent, to \$1.55 a bale—lower than the preceding week. The New York Cotton Exchange limited the Friday session in observance of the Columbus holiday while the New Orleans Exchange remained open.

THREE DIRECTIONS

Trader interest divided in three directions. 1. Final evening-up operations in the October delivery before its expiration on Monday. 2. Outcome of the national election and its possible effect on farm legislation. 3. Possibilities of increased hedge selling as the harvest season approaches a peak with prices at the highest level in almost three months.

While loan impoundings continued at an extraordinary rate, market technicians pointed to the recent increase in the rate of redemptions from both the 1950 and 1955 loan programmes. Moreover, recent buyers reckoned with the large amount of cotton reportedly being carried unhedged by merchants and ginners.

Although loan entries have been heavy, statisticians felt it may be a long time before any security of spot cotton developments as a result of the loan payments.

LARGER

They figured the 1956 crop to be about 4,000,000 bales, larger than domestic consumption requirements, while loan entries to date are less than 1,000,000 bales. If loan impoundings run up to 34,000,000 bales, or more, some tightness in "free" supplies is regarded as inevitable, but the cotton buyers hedged with the observation that "much can happen in the interim."

The Government crop report, issued on Monday, had little market effect since it was closely in line with trade expectation. The indicated October yield was 13,208,000 bales, compared with an average trade estimate of 13,235,000 bales.

October contract adjustments swayed the spot month over a range of 75 cents a bale, then closed the week with a net loss of 45 cents a bale at 34.25 cents a pound. Open contracts remaining were estimated around 13,000 bales. The certificated stock totalled 2,713 bales.

DOWN SLIGHTLY

The York Stock Cotton Exchange Service Bureau, on the basis of the last government crop estimate, placed the prospective domestic supply of all raw cotton at 27,855,000 bales. Estimating distribution around 13,750,000 bales, the Bureau figured the end-season carryover at 14,105,000 bales against 14,540,000 bales carried over from last season. The Bureau noted that while such a carryover would be down slightly, "and would constitute a step in the right direction, it still would be the second largest on record and far in excess of a normal end-season stock."—United Press.



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